

# The Bond King Daily Press.

No. 5718 號八百七十五

日七月二年子丙戌光

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1876.

三月 二十二日三英 港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

March 21, PENED, British str., 655, Cain, Saigon 15th March, Ricc., MICHENER & Co. March 21, LING-FENG, Chinese gunboat, 364, Coaster, from Canton 21st March.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 21ST.  
Nestor, for Iloilo.  
Nestor, str., for Shanghai.  
Sumatra, for San Francisco.

## Departures.

March 21, MACGREGOR, str., for Saigon.  
March 21, JAMES WILSON, for Samoan.  
March 21, DOA, for Sinal.

## Passengers.

TO DEPART.  
For Sinal, for San Francisco.  
332 Chinese.

## Reports.

The British steamer Pease reports left Saigon on 15th March, and has made up until the 18th, then took passage. Passed a steamer on Captain's Roads, at 30 miles on the 17th, showing N.P.V. bound South.

SHANGHAI—ARRIVALS.  
March 8th, str. Fong-shun from Tientsin, str. Haining from Tientsin, Windhoek from Nagasaki, str. Sin Ningpo from Olde; 9th, str. Dragon from Japan; 11th, str. Tien from Tientsin and Chefoo, str. Pauta from Tientsin and Chefoo; 12th, str. Ouhai from Tientsin and Chefoo; 13th, str. Tien-tung from Kien-ping, from Tientsin; 14th, str. Shantou from Tientsin; 15th, str. Fong-shun from Tientsin and Chefoo, str. Fong-shun from Hongkong, &c., str. Peiping from Tientsin; and Chefoo, str. Hang-kow from London, &c.

SHANGHAI—DEPARTURES.  
March 8th, str. Tokio Maru for Nagasaki, Higao, &c. Almati for Tientsin; 9th, Mancura for Newchow, Mary Whitebird for Hongkong; 10th, str. Fung-shun for Tientsin; 11th, Gesuna for Foochow; 12th, str. Ann, Lassa for Chefoo and Ningpo; 13th, str. Ann, Lassa for Ann, Hida for Newchow; 14th, str. Ann, Lassa, Rowes for Keelung; 15th, str. Peiping for Tientsin; and Chefoo, str. Hang-kow from London, &c.

YOKOHAMA—ARRIVALS.  
March 8th, str. Taini from Hongkong; 7th, Truh from Samara, str. Columbia from Hongkong, Arrived from Takao; 8th, Oceanic from Hongkong; 9th, str. Tientsin from Tientsin; 10th, str. Ann from Hongkong; 11th, str. Manlao from Hongkong; 12th, str. Bigio from San Francisco.

YOKOHAMA—DEPARTURES.  
March 8th, German gunboat Cyclop for Formosa; 6th, Nightingale for Hongkong; 7th, str. Sunda for Hongkong; 8th, str. Hiroshima Maru for Shanghai; 9th, Regulus for Chefoo, Joanthan Chao for Hongkong; 10th, str. Oceanic for San Francisco; 11th, str. Bigio from Tientsin.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.  
(Per last Day's Advice).  
Date of Arrival.

Adams, Hongkong, Jan. 7.  
Actiles (s.), China Ports, Jan. 22.  
Assyrian (s.), Iloilo, Jan. 22.  
Berkshire, Manila, Jan. 23.  
Hazel Holme, Manila, Jan. 23.  
Satin, Manila, Jan. 25.  
Viking (s.), Foochow, Jan. 27.  
Glaucus (s.), China Ports, Jan. 23.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.  
(Corresponded to Date).  
Vessel's Name. From. Date.

Iphigenia, Hamburg, Sept. 4.  
Portland, Portland, O., Sept. 1.  
Blue Crown, Cardiff, Nov. 1.  
Castor, Cardiff, Nov. 16.  
Tasse, New York, Nov. 18.  
F. H. Brown, Cardiff, Nov. 20.  
N. d'Alatrix, Cardiff, Nov. 21.  
Alma, Cardiff, Nov. 21.  
Assent, Antwerp, Nov. 23.  
Annie Fish, Cardiff, Nov. 26.  
Count, Boston, U.S., Nov. 26.  
Jylland, Hamburg, Nov. 27.  
Oceania, Cardiff, Dec. 1.  
Hercules, Cardiff, Dec. 12.  
Armenia, Cardiff, Dec. 17.  
Rota, Cardiff, Dec. 29.  
Helta Will, London, Dec. 31.  
M. Brookman, Cardiff, Jan. 6.  
Otricelli, Cardiff, Jan. 6.  
Lydia, Liverpool, Jan. 9.  
Papo, Liverpool, Jan. 10.  
M. B. Will, London, Jan. 10.  
Titania, Parau, Jan. 11.  
Arripes, Cardiff, Jan. 13.  
Alex. McNeil, Cardiff, Jan. 17.  
Onward, Liverpool, Jan. 17.  
Sophie, Cardiff, Jan. 19.  
Henry Bolokow, Cardiff, Jan. 22.  
Flintshire (s.), London, Jan. 23.  
Lord Macaulay, Cardiff, Jan. 21.  
Nebrask, Cardiff, Feb. 1.  
Evelyn, London, Feb. 2.

NOTICE.  
R. M. TENHAUFF is AUTHORIZED to SIGN my FIRM per procuration from this date.

EDWARD HERTON, in 306, Swan, 1st March, 1876.

NOTICE.  
We have established BRANCHES of our FIRM at HAIKONG and HANOL. Mr. CONSTANTIN is authorized to SIGN by pro-curation in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co., 3, Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.  
I HAVE This day authorized Mr. J. Y. SEAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON, 3, Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.  
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT, By Dr. DEAN, with many Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper, \$1.50.  
Neatly Bound, \$2.00.

Apply to J. W. MULLER & Co., 8m 89, Shanghai, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in CHINA for the above Establishment.

J. W. MULLER & Co., 8m 89, Shanghai, 1st January, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$100,000 of Dollars, RESERVE FUND, \$100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—Chairman, E. R. BRITTON, Esq.; Deputy Chairman, A. ANDRE, Esq.; F. H. BOPPUS, Esq.; Mr. W. M. MORSE, Esq.; F. D. BASSON, Esq.; Chief Manager, Hongkong; James Greig, Esq., Manager, Shanghai; Wm. Cameron, Esq., London Bankers; London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.—NOTICE ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

For Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum  
6, 4, 2, 1, 12, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2965, 2970, 2975, 2980, 2985, 2990, 2995, 3000, 3005, 3010, 3015, 3020, 3025, 3030, 3035, 3040, 3045, 3050, 3055, 3060, 3065, 3070, 3075, 3080, 3085, 3090, 3095, 3100, 3105, 3110, 3115, 3120, 3125, 3130, 3135, 3140, 3145, 3150, 3155, 3160, 3165, 3170, 3175, 3180, 3185, 3190, 3195, 3200, 3205, 3210, 3215, 3220, 3225, 3230, 3235, 3240, 3245, 3250, 3255, 3260, 3265, 3270, 3275, 3280, 3285, 3290, 3295, 3300, 3305, 3310, 3315, 3320, 3325, 3330, 3335, 3340, 3345, 3350, 3355, 3360, 3365, 3370, 3375, 3380, 3385, 3390, 3395, 3400, 3405, 3410, 3415, 3420, 3425, 3430, 3435, 3440, 3445, 3450, 3455, 3460, 3465, 3470, 3475, 3480, 3485, 3490, 3495, 3500, 3505, 3510, 3515, 3520, 3525, 3530, 3535, 3540, 3545, 3550, 3555, 3560, 3565, 3570, 3575, 3580, 3585, 3590, 3595, 3600, 3605, 3610, 3615, 3620, 3625, 3630, 3635, 3640, 3645, 3650, 3655, 3660, 3665, 3670, 3675, 3680, 3685, 3690, 3695, 3700, 3705, 3710, 3715, 3720, 3725, 3730, 3735, 3740, 3745, 3750, 3755, 3760, 3765, 3770, 3775, 3780, 3785, 3790, 3795, 3800, 3805, 3810, 3815, 3820, 3825, 3830, 3835, 3840, 3845, 3850, 3855, 3860, 3865, 3870, 3875, 3880,

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR 1876,  
With which is incorporated  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH  
year of its existence, is  
NOW READY FOR SALE.It has been compiled and printed at the  
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best  
and most authentic sources, and no pains  
have been spared to make the work com-  
plete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and  
valuable information, the "CHRONICLE  
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a  
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHOF A  
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;  
THE  
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF  
SHANGHAI.A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the  
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT  
THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work.)  
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,  
THE  
P. & C. COMPANIES' ROUTES,  
AND  
THE COAST OF CHINA.ALSO, THE  
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—  
HONGKONG;besides other local information and statistics  
correct to date of publication, tending  
to make this Work in every way suitable  
for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.The present Volume also contains a  
Dictionary of Singapore.The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is  
now the only publication of its kind for  
China and Japan.The Directory is published in two  
Forms—Complete at \$5, or with the Lists  
of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.,  
at \$3.Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily  
Press Office, or to the following Agents—

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Gruy.

SWATOW.....Messrs. Quinch and Campbell.

AMBOYNE.....Messrs. Wilson, Nichols &amp; Co.

FORMOSA.....Messrs. Hodge &amp; Co.

FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Kelly &amp; Co. Shanghai.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly &amp; Co.

HONGKONG.....Messrs. Hill &amp; Holtz and Kelly

RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hill &amp; Holtz and Kelly &amp; Co. Shanghai.

CHUFUO.....Messrs. Hill &amp; Holtz and Kelly &amp; Co. Shanghai.

THEWSWAN.....Messrs. Hill &amp; Holtz and Kelly &amp; Co. Shanghai.

PEKING.....Messrs. Hill &amp; Holtz and Kelly &amp; Co. Shanghai.

NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.

HIOGO, OSAKA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford &amp; Co.

YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. D. Moss, Japan Gazette

Office.

MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyza &amp; Co.

SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom, Independent

SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Mather, Julian &amp; Co.

BANGKOK.....Messrs. Mather, Julian &amp; Co.

LONDON.....Mr. F. A. Algar, Clement's Lane.

LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.

LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Henry &amp; Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants

Exchange.

NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pattingill &amp; Co.

37, Park Row.

Hongkong, January 3rd, 1876.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 22ND, 1876.

Of all her outlying territories Formosa is certainly China's most valuable possession. But the Chinese Government has only very recently shown any appreciation of this fact. Not only have they utterly neglected all attempts to develop its rich mineral resources and expand its trade, but they have suffered the island to be woefully misgoverned, and the aborigines have neither been subdued nor checked. In fact, the affairs of the island have received no attention whatever from the Imperial Government, and the Governor of Fohien, who has nominally ruled it, has generally been content to leave its control and management to his subordinates. All this, however, is on the point of being changed. At least it would appear so, for the higher officials are now interesting themselves in the affairs of this once-neglected dependency. About a month since we remarked upon some administrative reforms which were shortly to be inaugurated in the island, and now we learn that these are to be supplemented by other changes. A memorial to the Prince of Kung-hu on the subject is worthy of notice. The rise of the port of Tamsui and Kolung is commented on by the Prince as forming ground for an augmentation of the official staff. With regard to the latter port, he remarks that although the country adjacent does not suffice, after other arrangements have been made, for the area of a separate district, yet, since the port was opened to trade it has become a place of general resort, and now that coal mining is on the point of being officially introduced, a large influx of population may be expected, whilst at the same time manifold questions of naval defence and judicial administration will also present themselves. It is therefore proposed to station an assistant sub-Prefect there, abolishing to this end the assistant sub-Prefects of Kolung. The Prince of Kung-hu then proceeds to discuss the question of the rearrangement of the military commands in Formosa, and remarks, *in present*, on the liability of the island, with its coastline of more than three hundred miles, to hostile landing at any point. Among other changes, the Brigadier-General in command of the forces to be stationed henceforward at Aming, on the coast, instead of residing at Taiwan, and the "marines" troops to be converted into land forces. The eight native cruisers, which are all that remain of the old establishment, are to be disposed of; and the protection of the coast is to be confided to the steamships of the Foochow Arsenal. It is very apparent, from these contemplated arrangements, that the Chinese Government have at last become alive to the advantages to be derived from the possession of Formosa. The coal mines of Kolung will soon be worked by foreign machinery, and the native mines taught the best mode

of extracting the mineral by skilled English colliers. When the machinery is actively at work the output of coal will speedily increase, and the trade in this valuable mineral may be expected in a few years to become a large and important one. Other branches of trade are also steadily on the increase, and it is not unlikely that further discoveries of mineral wealth will take place by and by. The territory now practically abandoned to the aborigines may turn out rich in mineral deposits, and it is to be regretted that no efforts are ever made to explore it. The savages are not only successfully set the aborigines by the Chinese colonists. The Imperial troops almost invariably come off worst in encounters. Not long since the aborigines made a descent upon a camp of Imperialist soldiers, threw them into a panic, and slaughtered some two hundred of them. If the Chinese intend to be masters of the island in reality, as well as in name, it is time they did something to assert their supremacy and reduce the savages to submission and order. They will, however, never be able to accomplish much in this direction until they send over a large body of European drilled troops, who have been taught the proper use of their weapons. The ordinary Chinese soldier is no more fit to meet these natives than are mountaineers than he is to face the disciplined legions of Europe. His training totally unfit him for warfare with such, or indeed with any foe. The sooner the Chinese Government recognises this fact the better it will be for the maintenance of their power. The best method they can adopt for bringing the whole island into subjection is to push their military posts gradually into the interior, making roads by which communication can be kept well open, and encouraging Chinese from the mainland to emigrate and take up the land. The country occupied by the aborigines is far more extensive than is required for the population, and if not colonised by the Chinese, the inhabitants should at all events be compelled to yield obedience to some constituted authority. Some kind of understanding could surely be arrived at with them. If they were convinced that the Chinese had made up their minds to establish peace and order on the island they would be more inclined to bow to the yoke. At present they feel nothing but unqualified contempt for the Chinese, whose pretensions to authority they openly scorn. They are consequently a source of constant trouble, and will assuredly continue to be so long as the Chinese are content to allow the relations now existing between the two races to last. The changes recommended by Prince Kuwa are good enough so far as they go, and indicate a desire to improve the government and provide more efficiently for the protection of Formosa, but they do not touch on the aboriginal question and the extension of Chinese rule over the eastern half of the island. The Prince would do well to follow up his memorials by devising some means to this end. Until the lawless aborigines are reduced to subjection there is little prospect of internal tranquillity being secured in Formosa, or of the hand being taken by the savages—at present a *terra incognita*—being opened up to cultivation.

We learn that J.M.S. Egerton will convey Mr. R. B. Scott, British Consul for Kinsay, to Hainan, to that port from Canton. Sir Brodie Robertson will accompany him to his destination.

We find the *Shanghai Courier* have been favoured with the contents of a telegram to the effect that the ship *Star of the West*, which, during its voyage from New York to Shanghai put into the port of Amoy on the 18th ult., has commenced refitting her engine. It is presumed therefore that she will resume her voyage in a few days, if she has not already done so.

A California journal has the following—Last week a Chinese man left his birthplace between the two rivers, and came to China. For assistance, he called upon the China butcher, who is a *shao* professor of surgery. He immediately proceeded to work and put the bones in place, prodded a young *cooter*, killed it, and broke every bone in it, and with the mangold fowl bound up the *cooter* in a firm and compact manner. In less than a week the man was able to move his fingers, and this butcher-surgeon says the *cooter* will be well in a week.

SUPREME COURT.

March 21st.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

CLERK'S WAGES.

CHAS. AWAY v. E. MOORE, \$365.—Plaintiff had been in defendant's employ as *moor*, and was for wages.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month. He worked from 1st January to 1st February, for which he received \$7 on account. On the latter date he was discharged, and the balance of wages due to him was not paid. He was discharged because the boy had stolen some property.

In reply to defendant plaintiff said there were two men in the stable on the morning he was discharged. He had not been told not to allow men to sleep in the stable, but only not to go to Mr. Hufman's side.

Defendant said he only occupied half of the stable, and part of his agreement was that no other would be allowed to sleep in it. He gave strict orders to the servant not to allow any other to sleep there, but on this occasion he had allowed two to do so. He therefore discharged him.

Plaintiff said his wages were \$14 per month.



## EFFECTS.

**HEMLOCKS.**  
BY ERIC FAWCETT.

I know a forest, tall and deep,  
Down whose green slopes my steps would often step,  
When leisure met my life as dew meets dust.

Proud spacious chestnut wood and winding way,  
And hickories in which the bright sun never fails,  
And frondous white-pine boughs, thin and few,

Stately beeches, scarce-held sted of will,  
I found a beauteous aromatic grove,  
Of old primrose banks, living still.

Round it the forest nestled, shaded, and throve,  
But here were soft shadows and much gloom,  
As though some sorrows in dead days had wove,  
With solemn charms and muffled words of doom.

A cogent spell the earth to "Dread"!—  
And locked it in a thicket of a tomb.

Thus was its doore, where scarce found daring to start,  
With tawny moods, and amid spring's lay,

Limpid as crystal in its dusky heart!

Vigorous enough can lungs ever say,  
What sonore and fantastic dreams, for me,  
Hold shadowy realm in they boughs, that day!

How stern similitude would dimly bode,  
Of palated braves that gromped about their king;

Or how in crimson freight I would see,

Some ghostly war-dore, whose weak voice took wing,  
Warily away beyond the grove's dark brink;

Or how I seemed to watch by that old spring,  
The dimphant deer step up to drink!

THE DEATH OF WOLFE.

The chief commanders on both sides were sorely struck. Wolfe was carried to the rear, and, on reaching a small redoubt which had been captured in the morning, he desired his attendants to lay him down. They brought him water, and some one proposed that a surgeon should be sent for. "It is needless," said the dying man; "it is all over with me." He appeared to sink into a lethargy, when a cry was heard—"They run, they run!" Wolfe roused himself, as if from sleep—it was the sleep of rapidly advancing death—and anxiously asked, "Who run?" "The enemy, sir," it was replied; "they give way everywhere." A gleam of returning life shot momentarily into his eyes, and his last thought of duty, "Go one of you, my lad," he said, "to Colonel Burton. Tell him to march Webb's regiment with all speed down to the river. Charles, to cut off the retreat of the fugitives from the bridge." Presently he turned upon his side; a shudder passed through him; and, with the words, "Now, God be praised, I die in peace!" his spirit passed away.—*History of the United States.*

## THE ORIGIN OF IT.

If one Neapolitan wishes to anger another, he places the palm of the right hand on the back of the left, and shakes the crossed thumbs, symbolic of donkey's ears, at him; a pleasant habit of pantomime answering the "taking a sight" popular elsewhere—a sign of contemptuous defiance said to be at least as old as Rabbis, who thus described Panurge receiving Thaumaturge.—Panurge suddenly lifted up in the air his right hand and put the thumb thereof into the nostril of the same side holding his four fingers straight out and closed orderly in a parallel line to the point of his nose, shutting the left eye wholly, and making the other wink with profound depression of the eye-brows and eyelids. Then lifted up his left hand, with hand wringing and stretching forth of his four fingers, and elevating this thumb, which he had in a line directly correspondent to the situation of his right hand, with the distance of a cubit and a half between them. This done, in the same form he bowed towards the ground both the one and the other hand. Lastly, he held them in the midst, as aiming at the Englishman's nose."

THE MOUNT OF OLIVES AND THE KEDRON.

We started for the Mount of Olives and Bethany. From the square in front of the great church we turned into Christian-street, which, like all other streets of Jerusalem, is narrow, dirty, and wretchedly paved; then into the Via Dolorosa, and so to St. Stephen's Gate. On our right when we had passed out of the Gate, and immediately under the wall of the city, there was a cemetery filled with "whited sepulchres," clustered about many of them were professional mourners, some of whom as we passed near them, stopped their wailing and lagged at the strangers. At some little distance from the Gate is a piece of rock, which is said to be the spot where the first in the long line of Christian martyrs was stoned to death, the witnesses against him having laid down their clothes at a young man's feet whose name was Saul.

"But our minds were absorbed by the supreme memories which the scene before us awakened. Below us was the valley of the Kedron—a narrow ravine towards which the path made a rapid and deep descent. Immediately before us rose the Mount of Olives—almost stripped now of the sombre, sad-looking trees from which it derives its name. It is covered mostly with grass, but near the ridge there were several fields ripening corn; towards the southern end of the hill descended towards the road to Jericho, which runs round its base. A few fruit-trees—very few—rose here and there in the corn-fields. Below us not far from where the side of the hill sinks into the ravine, we could see an enclosed garden containing a few venerable olive-trees; this we recognised at once, as the traditional garden of Gethsemane. The grass was not thick enough in most places to conceal the limestone rock; so that the greater part of the hill has a whitish-grey appearance. Winding up to the ridge from just above the garden of Gethsemane it was easy to trace a rocky path, the very path by which I think it likely that our Lord Himself would generally walk from the city to Bethany. By this path we resolved to go ourselves instead of by the road round the hill. A few minutes after leaving the Gate we crossed the bridge over the Kedron, which was quite dry; then we passed by "Gethsemane" which we were unable to enter, as the monk who had charge of it and keeps the key was not within call; and then we were on the side of the hill. As we walked on and noticed the many signs of the great antiquity of the path, it was impossible not to remember the pathetic story of David's flight. It was by this path, no doubt, that the unhappy king fled from Jerusalem to the wilderness.—"All the country went with him. The King also himself passed over the brook Kedron and all the people passed over toward the way of the wilderness." David went up by the ascent of Mount Olivet, and went as he went up, and had his head covered, and he went barefoot; and all the people that was with him covered every man his head, and they went up, weeping as they went up." (2 Samuel, vii, 28-30.) We thought too, how fresh and sweet must have been the free air of the open hill-side to one greater than David; as he came up the same path after a hot and weary day in Jerusalem. How He must have rejoiced to anoint the corn and among the trees which, in his day, grew thick on the Mount, and away from malignant priests and captious scribes, and the fierce, restless crowd that listened to Him with wonder, but were eager to turn Him aside. The old man crossed his arms and fixed his steaming eyes upon the tower. The sound of his bells bore to his heart all the sweet memories of his buried past: home, friends, kindred, all. All last he was happy—too happy to speak, too happy to breathe. When the rovers sought to arouse him, his face was turned up to the tower, but his eyes were closed. The poor stranger had breathed his last. "His own eyes were half closed, his pausing bell."—*Harper's Magazine.*

## INSTINCTIVE.

Fraternal affection seems rather weak in some parts of Africa, judging from the narrative given by a correspondent in Cairo of the conduct of the Sultan of Harar towards his brother, and of the retaliatory measures taken by the latter. The Sultan had an only brother, whom he kept in prison for about ten years—in fact, until he heard that the Egyptian troops were approaching his capital. He then set his brother at liberty, and charged his hand in token of reconciliation. Soon after this the Sultan, who seems to have taken a very mild view of the injuries inflicted on his brother, admitted him into his secret council, told him that he had, in order to deliver his capital from the Egyptian troops, concluded an alliance with the Gallus, and explained his plan of operation, which was that a detachment of Gallus should on a certain night make their way into the town, and, with the assistance of the Sultan's own troops, murder the Egyptian Sultan. Upon this the late victim of the Sultan's tyranny made known the whole plot to Daouf, the Egyptian commander in Harar, who instantly seized the Sultan, his nobles, and a number of Gallus chieftains who were staying with him, and had them beheaded in presence of the informer, whose vengeance must have been complete enough to satisfy him, since no fewer than 100 heads were struck off on the occasion.

The analytical hater will look you calmly in the face and say, "I do not know, but I have an instinct against her, and I dislike her extremely." It is Dr. Fell over again; and the reason that bold, good, then good, and now, and with just the same satisfaction, to be taken as the ground work of feelings, rather than that vague state of haze and desuetude expressed by "I do not know why, but I think."

Sometimes people have an instinct that such, such projects and speculations will succeed, in spite of all that experts tell them of their unsoundness, and in spite of a very indefinite foundation on which to build up the hope of solid success. The scientific method of demanding a strict relation between cause and effect finds no favour in their eyes. They prefer rather the region of miraculous growth to that of common plough- husbandry, and to pluck fairy fruits that have neither blossom nor roots, is a thing equally possible in their philosophy; else how can they maintain that success will come of itself, by some cunning contrivance of chance—when the teaching of experience and the logic of facts alike point to failure as certainly as the falling hammer points to storm? They have an instinct. Or that instinct they buy shares in a bubble company; undertake duties which they cannot discharge and office for which education, habits, and temperament alike unfit them; organize their lives on impracticable bases; transact their business on wrong methods, marry for love, impetuosity, and the belief that Providence will pay the rent, and the butcher's bill; make large purchases of costly pigs, closely muzzled in mysterious pens, and net you roundly for suspicion; marry off, to some, with others, inability to see two sides of a question, here, and the entire absence of the reasoning faculty and of logic everywhere.

Another side of the instinctive temperament is to be found in the emotions; and of these chiefly with mothers. It suits busy generalisers to lump things into one large class, and, in its stead, the hair is arranged in a long chafeline loop hanging low behind, to which interlocks are sometimes added on the middle, or slightly on one side, and are arranged in loose waves close to the head, with crest-courts turned forward from the ears; sometimes these are as many as three of these side-locks on each side, curving toward the face, instead of from it, as was lately the fashion. The poke-bonnets display all the front hair, and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in front, in order to give the appearance of a low, broad forehead. Nets for the front hair are now shown to keep the hair from blowing about, and thus a veil is dispensed with. Five long cords, reaching to the waist behind, and clusters of finger-puffs on top of the head, make up a fashionable full-dress coiffure. A great many flowers are used for trimming the hair; dove-grey feathers are lost in the hair; and, as ladies have crimped and burned away so much of their hair, they resort to also "sculptures" to give the appearance of abundant hair thickly set. These sculptures are false fronts, made of invisible hair-net, in which luxuriant tresses are fastened. They are worn quite low in